

## HOUSE RUSHES WORK ON BILL FOR BIG ARMY

Will Take Up Measure To-day Under Ten-Hour Debate Limit Rule.

SENATE EXPECTED  
TO REVISE ITEMS

Its Committee Reports Bill Providing Greater Increase than House Proposes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 16.—Recognizing the importance of haste in getting through the appropriations for the army and in providing for the increase which it is hoped will be included before the army increase bill is sent to the President, the Rules Committee of the House agreed to-day on a special rule which will permit only ten hours of general debate.

The House is to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow—one hour earlier than usual—and will consider the bill until 6 o'clock. A recess will then be taken until 8 o'clock, and a night session continued until 11.

Mr. Poy, acting chairman of the Rules Committee, was authorized to state that it was the sense of the committee that a rule providing for consideration of the immigration bill should be reported immediately after the military bill was disposed of, unless some emergency should arise sufficient to justify a change.

"Speaking for myself," said Mr. Poy, "I will say that I am as strongly for the immigration bill as Mr. Burnett, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, but I think the action of the committee fully justified."

New Senate Committee Bill.

A measure which is generally believed at both ends of the Capitol to be very much nearer the actual form of the army increase bill which will be sent to the White House than the House bill was reported to the Senate to-day by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Affairs Committee.

The bill is to be put through the House, under the present program, without any amendment. House leaders realize that, should amendments be permitted, and should the bill be taken on an endless performance would be opened, as scarcely any two members of the House agree on every detail of the bill. So the plan is to shove the bill through and let the Senate attend to polishing up the details.

The Senate is expected to rewrite the bill, virtually substituting something like the Chamberlain measure. It is expected that the House will yield in conference to the substantial increases proposed by the Senate.

The army increase bill, known as organization measures, are distinct from the appropriation bills which will provide money to carry out the authorized plans. These will have to be framed and passed after the passage of the organization bills.

Postmasters to Recruit Army. The Senate committee's bill includes a provision designating postmasters all over the country as recruiting agents. The scheme was suggested by army officers. It contemplates paying a fee to postmasters for every recruit enrolled through their efforts and accepted for service. A fee for preliminary physical examination by civilian doctors also will be provided.

The House measure proposes to add new organizations to the existing establishment to give it a total peace strength of 150,000 fighting troops. The proportions of artillery and cavalry to the whole army would be changed to produce a well balanced organization.

The Senate bill provides for a sweeping reorganization of the regular army in all departments, as urged by the War College in the plan of 1912. It provides a peace strength of 178,000.

Of first importance in both bills, army officials declare, are the provisions for the organization of Federal volunteers after the federalization of the national guard to the utmost legal extent has been accomplished. The House bill would work out the project of building up a great citizen army in peace times through extension of the summer training camp plan. The Senate bill proposes to go directly to the task, giving the President wide authority to organize regiments in every Congressional district.

Federalization of Militia. The measure differs slightly in the provisions as to the federalization of the national guard. Both approach the task through militia law provisions, however, and the limits of pay are identical. The House bill fixes a minimum force of 400,000 for the guard within five years, while the Senate bill places the figure at 250,000.

Both bills contain proposals for creating far-reaching industrial reserves, to include men in all walks of life, whose aid to the army would be valuable in war time because of their skill or knowledge in particular lines. Every profession or occupation that fits men for service with or behind the fighting lines would be called upon. The House bill proposes, in addition, that government orders for war material be given right of way in commercial plants, failing to do this to subject the manufacturer to a heavy fine.

Both measures provide for shorter term enlistments in the regular army to encourage recruiting, for adequate reserves for the regulars and the national guard, for systematic recruiting, for an officers' reserve corps and for the addition of officers to train guardsmen, cadet corps and Federal volunteers.

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**BIG CANAL SLIDES  
NEAR END, SAY EXPERTS**

Committee Recommends Drainage and Vegetation.

Washington, March 16.—Navigation through the Panama Canal is not likely again to be seriously interrupted by slides, and realization of the great purpose for which the waterway was constructed is assured in the near future, according to the findings of a committee of scientists appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of President Wilson to investigate the problem.

The committee, which was organized after the recent slide, believes that slides may be a considerable maintenance charge upon the canal for a number of years, it believes there will be little trouble when present difficulties have been overcome.

A summary of a preliminary report by the committee was made public to-day at the White House. Excessive rainfall was found to be one of the chief causes for the slides and control of the falling water was the most important remedy suggested.

The committee made detailed recommendations for the prevention of slides. William H. Welch, president of the Academy, transmitted the preliminary report.

After discussing the rock composition, soil and rainfall, the latter averaging 57.63 inches a year, the report says:

"A consideration of the earthquakes felt in the canal zone and a careful examination of the instrumental records kept near the Pacific end of the canal since the end of 1908 dispel fear of serious damage to the canal or its accessories by earthquakes. There is evidence that any of the slides have been started or increased by earthquakes."

The greatest trouble, it is stated, is caused by the heavy rain. The committee then says it believes that every available and practicable device should be used to turn the water fall as rain from ground that is sliding and prevent any of the slides from being started or increased by earthquakes."

The committee also suggests covering slopes with vegetation, closing peripheral cracks, drainage of undisturbed and threatened areas, drainage of the great slides and slides.

**JESSOP DENOUNCES  
PEACE AT ANY PRICE**

Navy Man Calls It Yellow Cur Doctrine.

The "gas rule" laid on naval officers by Secretary Daniels did not prevent Lieutenant Commander E. P. Jessop last night from denouncing the doctrine of peace at any price as "the doctrine of the yellow cur."

Commander Jessop, who commanded the United States cruiser Tennessee when she carried American gold abroad for American refugees at the opening of the war, spoke his mind at a dinner of the Marine Transportation Men in the Hotel Breslin.

"No man has a right to say that the legitimate business of a citizen should not carry him abroad," he said; "and it is the duty of his government to protect him in foreign countries so long as he obeys their laws."

The pacifist doctrine denying this is nothing more than the assertion that a man must keep under cover for fear he should get hurt."

Commander Jessop also said that the American navy, judged by the payment of the rule that the battleship should have the support of not less than fifteen cruisers and destroyers, falls far short of the standard.

**JITNEYS WORRY RAILROAD**

West Jersey Line Loses Nearly Half of Income Through Competition.

An increase of twenty-six per cent in taxes and a loss of nearly fifty per cent in income from lease of road as a result of jitney competition in Atlantic City are the features of the annual report of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad for 1915, made public yesterday.

The railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, carried 665,646 more tons of freight than in 1914 and increased its gross earnings \$169,885, but the final balance for the year of \$1,000,000 was lost as a result of the payment of dividends on the stock and the improvement of the property was only \$18,825 greater than in the previous year.

The report makes a plea for "such equitable regulation of the jitney traffic in Atlantic City as will enable the operating company to fulfill its duty to the public through the continuance of a frequent and high standard of service on the Atlantic Avenue line, and as well protect the investment of this company therein."

**HEALTH IN POTATO SKINS**

And in Apple Peelings and Unbolted Flour, Says Dr. Wiley.

Washington, March 16.—Eat potato skins and apple peelings and bread of unbolted flour if you would be well and strong, was the gist of the talk given by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, food expert, at the second of a series of Lenten social service meetings held at Rauscher's this morning.

The poor waste the most nourishing part of their food in peeling apples and potatoes and in their effort to live on the most refined foods, according to the expert.

"Good food is the best kind of vaccination you can practice," in a well nourished body nature provides enemies against disease. "Diet is the most potent factor in longevity." There were a few of the thoughts advanced.

The present tendency toward refinement of foods deprives us of essential elements of diet," said Dr. Wiley. "We won't buy flour unless it is as white as death. If you feed the chickens in your coop exclusively on bread made of white flour they will die, yet you constantly feed them the same kind of growing children. Fortunately they get something else, or they, too, would die."

## LODGE CONDEMNS WILSON FAILURES

Senator, Announcing Candidacy, Likens President to Buchanan.

**MEXICAN ANARCHY  
LAID TO EXECUTIVE**

Peace Kept Only with Dishonor and Humiliation, He Charges.

Lynn, Mass., March 16.—The Administration at Washington was severely criticized to-night by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in an address, during which he announced himself a candidate for reelection. He spoke before the Lynn Republican Club.

"In my own opinion," he said, "with the exception of the Administration of Buchanan, there has been no Administration in power which has been so injurious to the United States, both at home and abroad, as that now in control at Washington."

After condemning the tariff and taxation legislation enacted by a Democratic Congress, Senator Lodge turned to the foreign policies of the Administration. He said that the plans for national defense suggested by President Wilson "proved on analysis to be partly shams and wholly inadequate."

Continuing, he said:

"U. S. to Blame for Mexico Anarchy."

"The responsibility for the conditions in Mexico rests largely on the government of the United States. The present Administration found Mexico and Mexican relations in bad condition. They have made these bad conditions infinitely worse."

"The result of the President's war against General Huerta was the destruction of the only government that offered any prospect of order or peace or responsibility. The murderers and bandits favored by the Administration in preference to General Huerta, who was also a murderer, have been despoiling the country and fighting among themselves ever since. Out of this miserable tragedy one thing commands our attention above all others. Americans have been murdered in Mexico; soldiers wearing the American uniform have been shot on the soil of the United States."

"The Americans robbed and slain in Mexico were entitled to our protection, both for their property and their lives. They have had none. Within a week Mexicans have invaded the United States, attacked an American town and killed American citizens and American soldiers. This is the inevitable result of our failure to protect Americans in their rights everywhere by land and sea."

"With reference to the Administration's policy in the European war Senator Lodge said that when 'the neutral rights of Belgium were shamefully disregarded' the United States was the great neutral power."

"We made no attempt," he went on to unite under our leadership all the neutral powers of Europe and America in defense of neutral rights. Such a league would have had a powerful influence and prevented some of the horrors of the war and saved us from some of the difficult and dangerous controversies which now menace us."

"More than a hundred American men, women and children, rightfully on board the Lusitania, were sent to their death without warning, and nothing has yet been done except pour out words and carry on inconclusive negotiations for eight months. Not until February 25, when the President's note to Senator Stone appeared, was any real step taken to protect Americans in their rights, and that step which the President then took, in words boldly and clearly, but in words alone, came only because his own party in the House was clamoring for the public surrender of American rights in order to conciliate one belligerent and its voters. The Democratic party showed itself to be worse than its own Administration. There it, it would seem, a point of humiliation at which the President stops definitely. I trust firmly, I hope, there is no such point apparently to be found in the action of the party to which he belongs."

**No Peace Without Honor.**

"We are told that the great cry of the Democratic party is to be that their President has kept peace. The virtue of keeping the peace depends altogether on how it is kept. The man who runs away and leaves his wife or daughter or sister to be assaulted and outraged keeps the peace, and is not worthy to number the earth. You can always keep the peace if you will submit to any wrong, to any outrage, to any oppression. The peace of this country would have been far better kept, we should be in far less danger of war to-day or of war when peace comes among the warring nations of Europe, if we had kept it without humiliation, kept it in honor and without fear."

"Let us not waste our time and energy in the idea that the nation's life depends on the preservation of our individual lives. The life of a nation lies in its ideals. If it abandons its ideals of humanity and justice, if it casts aside its principles, if it becomes tributary and subject, then the nation is dead, even if its citizens live on in a country which honors, hope and aspiration have fled."

**WORK OF WILSON  
PRAISED BY OWEN**

Oklahoma Senator Stands by Record of His Party.

Concord, N. H., March 16.—Work of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government under Democratic control was praised by Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, at a Jackson Day dinner of New Hampshire Democrats here to-night.

Senator Owen took up important measures passed by Congress since the inauguration of President Wilson and said:

"All these bills—the tariff bill, the Federal reserve act, the Clayton antitrust bill, the seaman's act—have had one purpose, the promotion of the common good, the abatement of monopoly, the betterment of mankind, the lowering of the cost of living and the greater happiness of all our people."

"Perhaps the greatest accomplishment, the one for which our people are more deeply grateful than any other, is that the President has kept us out of war and in a condition of profound peace, while all the world besides seems torn with war or internal violence. Under extreme provocation the President has never used his great powers and his great influence against any people of whom the world besides seems torn with war or internal violence. Under extreme provocation the President has never used his great powers and his great influence against any people of whom the world besides seems torn with war or internal violence."

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**WAR RELIEF MADE EASY**

Interned Belgian, "Desirous to Teach French," Asks Only for Letters.

Opportunity to participate in an inexpensive war relief is offered to readers of The Tribune by two Belgian soldiers interned in Holland, who would like to see the war, and that while he could not reveal the department's confidential information as to the number of the year and a half, the figures were astounding.

The Senate passed to-day Senator Poinsett's bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to equip the Puget Sound navy yard for the construction of battleships. It now goes to the House.

**FREE TRADERS LOSE AGAIN**

Manchester Chamber of Commerce Captured by Tariff Reformers.

London, March 16.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the last free trade stronghold in England, was captured yesterday by the tariff reform party. During the week members had been casting votes in the election of a new board of directors because of the resignation of the old board after the defeat of their free trade memorandum at the annual meeting. The result was announced last night.

The new directorate is predominantly anti-free trade. The board now comprises twelve avowed tariff reformers, eight against free trade with Germany after the war, and two free traders who presumably adhere to the late board's memorandum.

## DEMOCRATS KEEP DUTY ON SUGAR

Only Thirteen in House Vote to Put Article on Free List.

**NEED THE \$30,000,000  
A YEAR REVENUE**

Vote Reveals Party Has Repudiated Campaign Pledge—War, Kitchin's Excuse.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 16.—Thirteen Democrats and one Socialist were mustered in the House to-day to stand by their guns on the theory that free sugar was not a mistake. Even of those fourteen several were willing to have the duty on sugar continued for a longer time than proposed by the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, under which sugar would have gone on the free list May 1.

The final vote to retain the present tariff of one cent a pound on sugar, after two days' debate, was 346 to 14. The Republicans in many speeches welcoming the admission, forced from the Democrats by a growing deficit in the Treasury, that they could not get along with the revenue provided under the Democratic tariff bill. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The opposition to the passage of the sugar repealer was so slight that the waste of two days was generally deplored. Under the reduced rate now being charged on sugar the revenue was estimated to be between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 a year. Under the Payne-Aldrich rate about \$60,000,000 was brought in by sugar duties.

**Cannot Find Substitute.**

The Administration has found that it cannot possibly devise any tax which would supply more than \$50,000,000 a year without causing so much irritation that it would certainly find expression at the polls, and as a result has been forced to concede publicly and openly that it must have the sugar duty.

Much laughter was caused during a speech by Democratic Floor Leader Kitchin, when Representative Humphrey, of Washington, read an interview with Senator Underwood, not long after the passage of the tariff bill. In this interview, Mr. Underwood is quoted as saying the President would veto a bill repealing the free sugar clause; that he knew this because he had just talked with the President about it.

"He has changed his mind!" shouted Mr. Humphrey, and sat down amid the chuckles of the Republicans and the groans of the Democrats.

"He was right when he said that," declared Mr. Kitchin. "The President would have vetoed that bill then. That was in 1914, before the war broke out."

Following the declaration of Representative Kitchin, of Colorado, that he was not willing to join the Republican party and have the government go into a fifty-fifty partnership with the sugar trust to lay a tax on the American people, Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, made an appeal for a time limit to the repealer.

**No Intention of Repealing.**

The action on his amendment showed clearly that the Democrats have no idea of ever repealing the free sugar clause, and have had all they want of stumps and other internal taxes. He proposed that the free sugar clause should be suspended for another year, but there were only a handful of Democratic votes for it. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican of the Ways and Means Committee, urged that this be not considered, as its adoption would again subject the sugar industry to uncertainty.

After a joking amendment providing for a duty of 35 per cent on raw silk, instead of continuing the tax on sugar, Representative Howard, of Georgia, proposed a substitute which would have reduced the duty on sugar to about half a cent a pound. This was voted down overwhelmingly.

Voting against the free sugar bill were Representatives Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Buchanan, Sabath, McAdams and Tamm, of Illinois; Callaway, of Texas; Crosser and Gordon, of Ohio; Hilliard, of Colorado; Howard, of Georgia; Johnson, of Kentucky; and Messrs. of Oklahoma, and Van Dyke, of Minnesota, Democrats, and London, of New York, Socialist.

**Life Term for Wife Murderer.**

Bridgeport, Conn., March 16.—Jason S. Haines, a wealthy Trumbull farmer, was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the killing of his wife, in Trumbull, last September. He was charged with first degree murder. His defense was insanity.

**RAPS HARVARD HEAD  
FOR BRANDEIS STAND**

Alumni Organ Calls Lowell's Action "Unfortunate."

[By Tribune Staff.]

Cambridge, Mass., March 16.—President Lowell of Harvard, in a letter to the Harvard "Alumni Bulletin," defends his stand in signing a petition opposing the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a justice of the Supreme Court. "The Bulletin" editorially believes that the president's attitude was unfortunate, few lawyers having been honored by Harvard as Mr. Brandeis has.

"On the issue of party politics I have carefully abstained from publicity, but when a question arises whether or not a man has the character which a great republic ought to require, I believe that the president of Harvard should be at liberty to join in a protest against his confirmation," President Lowell writes.

"The Bulletin" claims that President Lowell's signing of the petition was unfortunate. "The Bulletin" comments: "The public regards Mr. Lowell as the president of Harvard; he speaks to a unique degree for the university. To do this, in any acute division of public sentiment, is difficult. In the present highly complicated circumstances it is well nigh impossible."

**SUBWAY THIEF ROBS  
WIDOW OF LAST \$900**

Cuts Away Handbag Containing Insurance Money.

Mrs. Norah Voigt, of 1451 Amsterdam Avenue, was robbed in the subway yesterday of \$900, the remains of \$3,000 insurance she collected on the death of her husband. The thief obtained the money by cutting away the lower part of her handbag.

Mrs. Voigt accompanied by her son, John, six, had just drawn the money from the bank. It had been wrapped in a package by the paying teller, all in \$50 bills.

She took the subway at Twenty-third Street and changed for an express at the Grand Central. It was not until she was well on her way uptown that she found her money gone.

Mrs. Voigt intended, paying some bills and depositing the remainder of the money in a bank nearer her home. She has been doing housework by the day since the death of her husband to support her two sons and herself.

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But that was long ago in Baghdad, in the days of Scheherzade and the Sultan Haroun-al-Raschid.

Today there are new lamps, less picturesque, perhaps, but more useful. And the new lamp has a new servant, whose name is Socony.

Socony (So-Co-ny) is the name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best kerosene. Aladdin's lamp never had a servant half so clean and efficient and reliable as Socony Kerosene Oil.

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